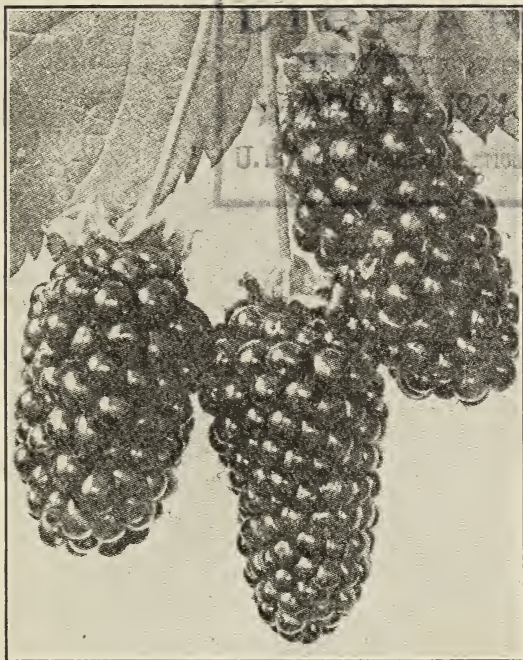


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Wonderful Mammoth Thornless



NATURAL SIZE

WONDERFUL MAMMOTH THORNLESS (Cory) BLACKBERRY

To all the qualities of this berry indicated by the name, and they are enough to recommend it to any garden, there are many more with which we wish to acquaint you. Every year's experience confirms our conviction that for the average garden under ordinary conditions it will make the most valuable contribution to the household of any berry grown. And for special care and attention it responds in a marvelous way.

The **Thornless** feature of this plant is one of the greatest achievements in the plant world. It makes it a pleasure to handle, besides the features of economy in the pruning, training, cultivating and harvesting. Much of the neglect accorded the blackberry, both in private gardens and larger plantings, is due to the briars. This was a useful attribute of the plant in its wild stage in its struggle for existence against the tramping and browsing of wild animals. The horticulturist has relieved it of this function and also eliminated the thorns and this variety has responded with larger, finer fruit and heavier yield.

Production of heavy crops is the object in planting fruits as well as field crops and in this the Wonderful Mammoth Thornless is truly marvelous. It is a beautiful plant, climbing fences, arbors and trellises, with its rich, dense, dark green foliage completely covering its support, but the greatest satisfaction is in its yield of big, long blackberries. It has yielded for us 30,600 12-oz. berry baskets to the acre in its second bearing year, and more than half that amount the year following its planting. Single plants have produced 25 baskets in one season, and we confidently expect to exceed this record this year.

Hardiness and Vigor

We have reports from Middle Western states and as far north as Michigan that the Wonderful Mammoth Thornless will succeed over a wide territory. It should not be expected, however, that it will make the heavy growth or large yield that it does farther south or on the coast, where the growing season is longer. The superior qualities of the plant, which are found in no other blackberry, justify its trial wherever berries of any kind will grow. Where it is found that extreme cold damages it a very simple method of protection is to lay the canes on the ground, after the frosts have caused the leaves to drop, and cover with dirt, corn fodder or any coarse litter. When all danger is past lift and tie to trellis like grapevines. The absence of all thorns makes this only a pleasant job. Careful observations of the plants grown under adverse conditions will no doubt reveal now and then a plant with resistant qualities. Propagating from such plants by a system of selection will retain and fix permanently those qualities which it is desirable to have in the plant. Increased resistance to extreme cold will in this way be secured. We believe this variety is worthy of trial by the careful gardener in very cold climates. Selection and protection will no doubt do much to extend the area to which it is naturally adapted.

Thorns and Sprouts

As rapidly as people become fully aware of the great value of the thornless feature of this berry and see its wonderful bearing qualities they replace the briar kinds with it. Many of the briar patches have spread by their habit of sending up sprouts until they have usurped most of the garden space. Under such conditions it is worth more than the fruit to pick it. Many times the fruit is never picked, but left to waste. The wonderful Mammoth Thornless does not sprout from the root..

Picking Easy

If the fruit is at all plentiful on the vines 5 to 10 minutes is all we ever want in our

kitchen garden to gather two or three baskets of fresh berries for our breakfast table. Any person can do this, and it pays to do it. You can do it if you think it worth while. There is no reason why you should fail if you follow our directions.

How to Grow Them

A few simple directions will enable any man, woman or child to grow our Mammoth Thornless. Plant them 6x8 feet apart, in well worked soil, any time from January to May 1st. By midsummer they should have a trellis or some kind of support, from 4 to 7 feet high, depending on the height you want them to go. Keep them carefully trained and tied to it. When they reach the top they



One of Our New Plantations of Wonderful Mammoth Thornless Just Getting Started

will turn and grow back down to the ground. The growth is not always so strong the first season, depending on conditions, but the second season it will be more than double that of the first. Keep well cultivated and a plentiful supply of moisture. The next spring early cut off half of all the canes, shortening them and tying in a well distributed manner on your trellis.

The second summer, as soon as the fruit is harvested, cut out and burn all the old canes, and continue this practice every year. Also burn your spring prunings. All bush berries are more or less subject to certain leaf and cane fungus diseases, which can largely be controlled by this method of close pruning and burning of dead brush. If leaf spot or cane blight should become serious a spray of bordeaux will stop it. After the second year the spring pruning should be severe. Remove at least two-thirds of the former season's growth. Proper pruning is very important.

Suggestions for Planting

For commercial planting our selected strain of Mammoth Thornless (Cory) is destined to become one of the most popular varieties. Its size, quality and appearance make it popular on the market and its productiveness and thornless features make it easy to harvest.

It is a little too soft for distant shipment, but all right for markets not too far away.

In the home garden no other variety is needed. It will cover a period of five to six weeks in ripening and furnish such an abundance of fruit on a small area. We have raised two bushels of berries on a plot 16x30 feet, and with special care much better results can be secured.

Where space is limited they can be trained on a trellis 8 to 10 feet high, or run on fences or used as a screen or trained upon a lattice at the rear of the house. Any waste ground like the border of a wash, or terrace on a steep bank, or vacant city lot is a good place for them. One party gets the use of a plot just for beautifying it in this way. Many people are without berries because they do not know how to use the resources about them. A woman can raise them as well as a man. No gloves or thorn-proof clothes are needed to work among them. Good culture, plenty of moisture at all seasons and severe pruning are the essential points for success.

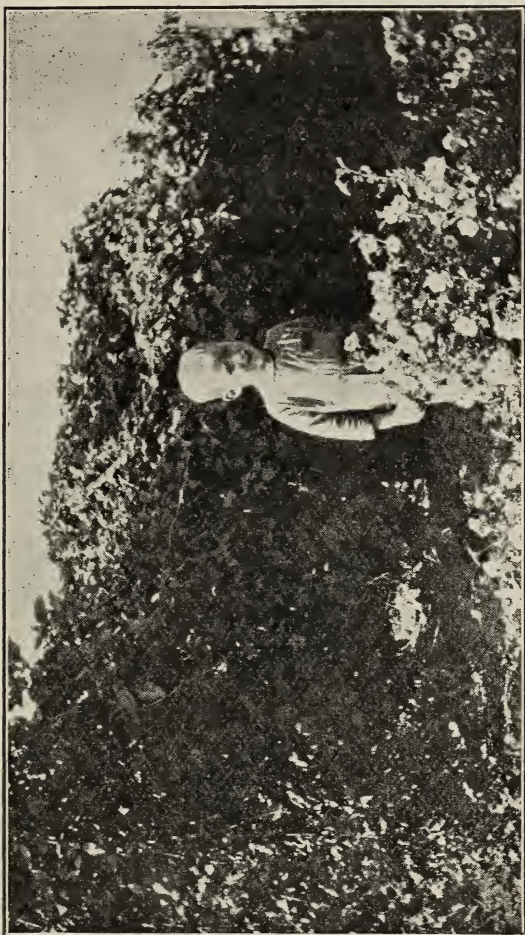
Co-operation—The pull-together idea has been tested and found to be a practical, paying arrangement, and right here we want to apply it to berry growing. We want to see berries growing in every back yard and on every ranch and farm. We make it our exclusive business. We grow berries and we grow the best of selected plants. We are interested in the success of every plant that goes from our gardens and will help you in every way possible to make those plants give you big crops of berries... If you succeed with our plants we shall rejoice with you... If for some reason they disappoint you, tell us about it and we will endeavor to find the cause. Call on us when you think we may be helpful to you. No amount of trouble or expense will be too great to make your berry garden a success if we have your hearty co-operation. We thoroughly believe every person who makes an honest effort to grow our Wonderful Mammoth Thornless will succeed and we are here to help you to that end.

Caution—Many varieties of thornless berries are shy producers. This is not because they are thornless, but the nature of the variety. They would no doubt be equally fruitless with thorns. This lack of production has prejudiced many against the thornless kinds, but we want to say here that in all our experience we have never known even a light crop of our Wonderful Mammoth Thornless, where the proper cultural methods have been followed.

Occasionally one of our plants shows thorns—a branch, a cane, sometimes a whole plant. This tendency shows the plant's origin and such plants or parts of plants should be promptly destroyed. A few more years of careful selection will no doubt remove the last sign of thorns, for not more than one or two in a hundred show it now.

Selection—Every berry grower should study the individual plants in his garden and

be constantly on the lookout for those that show superiority—qualities such as size, color, flavor, firmness, vigor, hardiness and disease resistance. Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, a noted authority on plant breeding, says that greater results are likely to accrue from selection than from hybridiza-



Wonderful Mammoth Thornless 2 Years Old

tion. No two plants are alike, but each has individuality. Performance and efficiency is what we are after and we are getting results by this method. Every gardener can in this way help advance horticulture.

PHENOMENAL YIELD

26 Quarts to the Plant Second Season

To the Editor: In reply to M. M. C., Modesto, relative to pruning Cory (Mammoth Thornless) blackberries, I would say that we have picked 3,500 quarts 15 months after planting tips, and 9,000 quarts the second fruiting season from plants set 9x14 on less than one acre. We let 6 to 8 strong runners the first year on three wires tip in when the runners are 6 feet for top wires and 8 feet on lower wires. The plant only fruits on main runners first fruiting season. Second season,

let five to six strong runners 6 to 8 feet long grow out on the wires. Pinch off ends and let laterals set. Prune all laterals to 2 feet in length if growth is strong. This cutting back will have to be gone over every three weeks.—F. J. T., Bakersfield, in Pacific Rural Press.

BEST VARIETIES OF BUSH BERRIES

I have some Himalaya blackberries that grow like weeds, but there are other kinds, as the Dewberries, Cory's Thornless, Phenomenal and seedless blackberry. I am thinking of planting a few acres of blacks, but don't know which is best for this part of the valley and I was told that the Cory Thornless was not a good bearer. Would you kindly advise which is best to plant?—O. E. H., Chico.

The Himalaya blackberry is ordinarily grown in California only in home gardens and for limited local sale. It is a rank grower, as you suggest, and is, further, a mighty thorny proposition to prune and to work around in picking the fruit. The fruit tends to run rather small, but the bearing season is of considerable length. The Phenomenal is favored around Los Angeles and in other sections of Southern California, but elsewhere is of little commercial importance. We are surprised at your findings concerning the Cory Thornless. In general this variety is gaining favor and appears to have a well established future. The lack of thorns is a distinct advantage and the fruit is well sized and well flavored. It is possible that you have the Cory confused with certain other thornless varieties which have not been too markedly successful. Our first choice, if we were in your position would be the Cory (Mammoth Thornless).—Pacific Rural Press.

WHAT A BIG NURSERYMAN HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT

"The big, luscious berries often grow to a length of 2½ inches, have a small core, are almost seedless and the distinctive flavor is suggestive of the wild berry. They are richer and sweeter than other blackberries, yet have sufficient acidity to make the finest of jelly. The vigorous canes grow erect to a height of about five feet, then assume a trailing habit, making a growth of 25 feet or more. Properly cared for it gives enormous yields through a long season, thrives in any good soil and will amply repay for special culture and fertilization. The Cory Thornless has proven superior in every way to other blackberries in our growing tests covering several seasons; stands handling and shipping and costs less to pick and prune."

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 10, 1923.
Acme Berry Gardens,
Pomona, Cal.

Dear Sirs—I want to say to you that my Wonderful Mammoth Thornless plants set last year in my city lot garden have borne a



20 Foot Canes of Our Wonderful Mammoth Thornless
6 Months After Planting

wonderful crop. They were of immense size and fine flavor. I took some samples downtown to the office and no one had ever seen their equal for size and beauty.

—A. V. Lilienthal.

TESTIMONY OF ONE GROWER AFTER THREE YEARS' TRIAL

“Cory’s Thornless has no more thorns than a grapevine, and will grow, like a grapevine, 15 to 20 feet in a season, berries appearing in great clusters of six to sixteen. Fruit large, often as much as three inches in length and of delicious flavor, and jet black color. Vines may be allowed to trail on the ground like a dewberry, or trained upon trellises, wires or posts like grapevines. It does not sucker, but is propagated from tips like cap-raspberries, and is a most prodigious cropper, the fruit ripening early. We have tested it here for three years and find it to be perfectly hardy, and fruits well the next year after planting. Foliage large and luxuriant, the whole vine being highly ornamental, and may be used for arbors, fences, trees or trellises for shade as well as for fruit. These are the cold facts: words are inadequate to praise it as it merits. All we will say is that joy awaits those who plant it.”

Nine Reasons Why You Should Choose the Wonderful Mammoth Thornless, or Cory, Above All Other Berries

Thornless—Easy to work among, prune and pick. It is a real pleasure to handle them.

Seedless—Not exactly, yet to all practical purposes it is, for the seeds are so small and soft they are not objectionable, and this is a very great

consideration in the home garden or for commercial planting.

Coreless—No hard center, but just what you want in texture, soft and juicy.

Sproutless—They will not spread and take possession of your whole garden. They stay where you put them.

Size—One and one-half to two and one-half inches long.

Flavor—No more could be desired. They taste like the old eastern wild blackberry when fully ripe.

Production—Two to six and one-half gallons to the plant in one season. Under favorable conditions it will out-yield every other berry.

Preserving—It is not excelled for the purpose by any berry grown. Pectin and acid are compounded in Nature's chemical laboratory in our Wonderful Mammoth Thornless in what appears to be perfect proportions for the making of jams and jellies. Add the sugar and about 20 minutes' cooking finishes the job. No kind of commercial preparations that you buy at the store can improve its selling qualities. It is a pure, healthful, home-grown product in the cheapest form.

Profit—Their appearance and quality make them a favorite on the market. These features, coupled with their heavy production, will insure their commercial success. And for the home garden the Wonderful Mammoth Thornless (selected strain Cory) is in a class by itself. If your space is limited our advice is: Plant no other kind of berry.

The Home berry garden should contain strawberries, red and black-cap raspberries and loganberries if space permits. The market never affords fruit as fresh and high-flavored as that grown at home, because it must be picked before fully ripe to stand handling. We have selected what we consider the most reliable varieties and can furnish fine plants of each, but if you want to confine yourself to one kind we believe no other one will give results equal to the Mammoth Thornless Blackberry.

PRICES

	6	12	100	1000
✓ Loganberry	1.25	1.75	8.00	----
✓ St. Regis Red Raspberry	1.00	1.50	8.00	----
✓ Kansas Black Raspberry	1.00	1.50	7.00	----
Wonderful Mammoth				
Thornless (Cory) ..	1.50	2.50	9.00	----
✓ Klondyke Strawberry ---	75	1.00	3.00	----
Brandywine Strawberry_	75	1.00	3.00	----

Guaranteed first class plants.

Price includes delivery charges prepaid by us.

ACME BERRY GARDENS

~~PENICOLA~~, CALIFORNIA

Chino